

C: Anne Marshall		RELEVANT OCCURANCE													Land		Labour				Union Action & Responses				Researcher notes		
Source ID	Decade (Time)	Specific date	Type	Sector (NAICS 2022)	Type (as identified in interview)	Role or Occupation	Name	Location	Description	Related quotes from interviewee	Reason for leaving (if applicable)	Age	Marital Status	Union Status	Other context	Organizations/Businesses named	Individuals named	Nations & Geographical Region	Labour Categories	Indigenous Labour in the Sector identified in record	Labour Affiliations	Other Affiliations	Union Support	Labour Strategies	Employer Strategies	Community Support	Researcher notes
C1	1920s	abt 1923	Employment	722 - Food services and drinking places	Restaurant	waitress	Chinese cafe	Vancouver (Main Street) [Chinatown]	Interaction with striking longshoremen while waitressing who explained who scabs were. Anne states ("That's where I learnt." (about trade unionism). She refers to harassment and or physical danger twice in this narrative: 1. In the workplace, referencing herself as small and younger looking than, she was and working in "sleazy" places because it was hard to find work. 2. A policeman regularly walking her to the bus for the last night streetcar. This latter may have been a scenario based on racism, but there are similar stories by other waitresses not working in Chinatown but taking advantage of a male protectorate to get home safely. (p1)		NK precisely. She worked other odd jobs which may have run concurrent with this. Took up an offer in 1925 to learn how to sew and work for the man she babysat for, a ladies wear storefront on Granville with special orders made in the back. Worked there until about 1927/28.	19	single	nk	On 8 Oct 1923 the 1400 members of the International Longshoremen's Assn (ILA) in Vancouver struck for higher wages. The Shipping Federation imported strikebreakers, housed in the CPR ship Empress of Japan, while an armed launch and 350 armed men guarded the waterfront. The longshoremen gave up on Dec 10. Refusing further dealings with the ILA, the Shipping Federation took over the dispatch of the work force, formerly controlled by the union, and set up a company union, the Vancouver and District Waterfront Workers Assn.	Sweet 16,	none	Unceded territories of the x'ma9kwayam (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and sáilwatał (Tsil'waututh)	Restaurants, Waitressing	no	none	Restaurant affiliated patronized by the working class, immigrants, port workers, and trade unionists.	no	Upgrading skills	none	Union members teaching employees about their rights through their daily contacts.	m. William Cecil Marshall 21, dairyman.
C1	1940s	abt 1939	Employment	Garment Industry	Clothing mill	seamstress	Jantzen Knitting Mills	Vancouver	Piece work (Bedaux system). Tiered pay system based on production but rigged so that the avg pay remained at around 25 cents an hour. Individual productivity and pay was publicly displayed on a board in the shop - in the red or the black. Anne talks about having "experience of being in the world" (ie older than many of the workers who were accepting this, which is another way of saying that the inexperienced, young women and men, were more accepting of it, and, as a non-union shop, had no way of addressing it.		Laid off due to lack of work.	32	married	non-union	Worker Folklore: Anne mentions that some say Bordeaux was killed in retribution for the misery the system had caused. Official cause is he was held in FBI detention on charges of trading with the enemy and treason and committed suicide with barbituates.	Jantzen Knitting Mills, Detention Home		Unceded territories of the x'ma9kwayam (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and sáilwatał (Tsil'waututh)	Garment industry	no	none	none	no	Self-education on employer strategies.	none	none	
C1	1940s	abt. 1942	Employment	[Identify]	Detention Home	matron	NK	NK	Worked there during a union drive [no further info].		To return to Jantzen's when work there picked up.	34	married	non-union	Narrative timeline is unclear but it appears she was approached by Roland "Rollie" Kenneth Gervin (pres of the TLC) to organize Jantzen's either when she returned to Jantzen's or when he heard she was going to leave the detention centre - where he also could have met her.			Unceded territories of the x'ma9kwayam (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and sáilwatał (Tsil'waututh)	Social welfare	no	none	none	no	none	none	none	
C1	1940s	abt 1943	Trade Union	Garment Industry	Clothing mill	Labour organizer	Jantzen Knitting Mills	Vancouver	Was convinced to unionize the shop by TLC pres, despite being "friendly with boss"/shared acquaintances. Got union cards from Gervin. Was successful. Went with United Garments because they knew no other union. As soon as organized, the US-based International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU) came after them.	"...we had younger girls that were on their own, this is what burnt me up...and they couldn't make their pay, and when we'd clip our coupons, my [married] girlfriend and I and two others, we used to give them some of our tickets so they could keep their pay up." [p6]		abt 36	married	non-union to union	Reasons for working as organizer: (1) Her husband was working so she could afford to be fired. (2) to stand up for the young, single women who had no work or financial security.	Jantzen Knitting Mills, International Ladies Garment Workers Union,	Gervin	Unceded territories of the x'ma9kwayam (Musqueam), Skwxwú7mesh (Squamish) and sáilwatał (Tsil'waututh)	Garment Industry	no	HREU, "garment union", ULGWU	none	Recruiting organizer; administration assistance [supplying signap cards in this instance]	working around employer rules to support insecure workers; off-the-clock organizing; education	negotiation, collaboration	HREU	tons of information on the garment industry, the bulk of the interview. How much do we want to include here?